Thorax blackish, faintly cinereous pollinose, the pollen whiter on mesoscutum which shows the usual four rather narrow interrupted vittæ. Scutellum brown. Abdomen black, subshining with only very faint suggestions of tawny pollen which is more noticeable on anal segment. Legs blackish, tibiæ reddish in middle, claws moderately elongate, pulvilli pale yellowish, front femora pollinose outwardly. Wings rather evenly infuscated, more deeply so on extreme base, two lighter streaks in submarginal and second posterior cells. Tegulæ wholly deeply smoky-infuscate, rather pearly-fuscous.

Type, TD4081 (fly, reproductive system, slide of maggots).

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

Change of Generic Names.—According to the generally accepted law of priority a number of generic names of Coleoptera have been changed and adopted for quite a time already in European lists and catalogues, while American coleopterologists still follow the rather antiquated Henshaw list.

The change has affected certain families more than others. In the old family Trogositidæ, of which I have a revision nearly ready, only three generic names remain, *Nemosoma, Calytis* and *Thymalus,* the rest are changed and some new names added.

The species in our list included in the genus *Nemosoma* do not belong there but in the genus *Corticotomus* Sharp as I have already pointed out on several occasions. Our North American species must be absent in European collections otherwise Reitter, Sharp, Léveillé and others would have noticed and corrected the mistake long ago.

The only described North American species of *Nemosoma* is the one described by Fall as *Pseudalindria fissiceps.*

Airora Reit. has to be used instead of *Alindria.* Reitter separated long ago the species of the new world from those of the old world on the form of the antennal club which is dilated only on one side in the former and on both sides in the latter.

Temnochila Westw. is to be used for the species listed as *Trogosita.*

Tenebroides Pill. & Mitterp. for *Tenebrioides.*

Calitys Thoms. remains unchanged.

Ostoma Laich. for the species in our list under *Peltis* and *Grynocharis,* except *G. pilosula* Cr.

Ostomodes Reitt. erected by Reitter for the species *Grynocharis pilosula* Cr. and mainly founded on the supposed toothed claws, which however, was an error. Léveillé calling attention to the mistake rejected the genus but later restored it again.

Lophocateres Oliff. with one species *L. americanus,* described by Motschulsky from New Orleans, is to be added.

Thymalus Duft. remains unchanged.

Lycoptus Casey. A genus of doubtful position which was first placed by its describer in the Colydiidæ and later in the Trogositidæ. It is unknown to me.—Chas. Schaeffer.

A Long Island Ants' Nest Eighteen Feet in Diameter.—On the slope leading down to the southerly shore of Deep Pond near Wading River, the writer found on July 26, 1914, a nest of *Formica fusca* rar. *subsericea* Say eighteen feet in diameter. In the other direction it was somewhat broader, about twenty feet. This is the largest nest of the species I have ever found. Many of the ants came out when I walked across the nest in measuring it, and attacked me. Sometimes these ants, when the nest is small, do not show such courage. The nest of this species is usually not high and mound-like, as is that of *Formica exsectoides* Forel, which also occurs at Deep Pond, but is more spread out over the ground and is generally about two or three inches high. The large nest here referred to is in open woods of pines and oaks, in a not very sheltered position, and does not receive as much sun as it would have had on the opposite side of the pond. Mr. Charles Schaeffer later viewed the nest and agrees with me that it appears to be the work of but one colony.—WM. T. DAVIS.

Slides of Wings of Macrolepidoptera.—I have found the following method convenient for preparing slides of the wings of Macrolepidoptera, and fairly good for Pyralids and Pterophorids. (1) Remove wings of right side carefully. The frenulum is less apt to be broken if the wings are removed together and separated later. (2) Wet with alcohol. (3) Transfer to Labarraque or Javelle solution. I find both are equally good, but either must be fresh enough to work quickly or the stain will not take smoothly. (4) Wash thoroughly with water or alcohol or both. (5) Leave 12 to 36 hours in a stain composed of 5 per cent. by weight of sodium eosin (for instance

Grubler's eosin w.g.) dissolved in 70 per cent. alcohol. (6) Rinse thoroughly in alcohol to remove the excess stain. I use two changes of 95 per cent. and one of absolute alcohol as a rule, but the last is not really necessary. About ten minutes in the 95 is usually right. The absolute has very little effect on the stain but seems to make clearing surer. (7) Transfer to a slide and wet with a couple of drops of oil of lavender. Let stand a couple of minutes to let the water and alcohol evaporate, blot off excess lavender. (8) Add balsam and cover.

If the veins are not strongly stained leave longer in the stain, as is penetrates slowly. If stronger contrast and clearer membrane is desired the slide may be cleared with concentrated carbolic acid in place of lavender (Mr. Grossbeck's method), but there is a little danger of washing out the slenderer and rudimentary veins entirely. A more dilute solution of eosin often works well, but must be given plenty of time. Bleaching is hardly needed with light-winged moths, like most Geometridæ. An unsatisfactory slide can be soaked out in xylol, the wings rinsed an hour or two in absolute alcohol and re-stained.

I do not find the method works quite as well with Tineids, and prefer to denude and mount them dry.—WM. T. M. FORBES.

Some Miscellaneous Local Records of Lepidoptera.—A single male specimen of *Polygonia faunus,* W. H. Edw., in fresh condition, was captured on July 6, 1914, by my brother Edward, while on a collecting trip with Mr. G. C. Hall. The specimen was taken along a road, about one mile west of Mashipacong Pond, Sussex Co., N. J. Altitude about 1,200 feet.

The only other definite local record, according to the New Jersey State List, is Schooley's Mountain (Aaron), the record, Westwood (Mitchell) being an error.

Anatrytone vitellius, Fabr. is a typical species and would not appear under the above title, but for the fact that our local form has been listed under this name. The writer captured specimens of *vitellius* in Porto Rico last July and they are certainly distinct from the next species.

Anatrytone logan, W. H. Edw., our local species, has been variously listed as *vitellius,* Fabr., *delaware,* W. H. Edw., and *logan,* W. H. Edw. We prefer to use the name *logan,* as it has page precedence

over *delaware*. Most of the writer's local specimens were taken at Jamesburg, N. J.

The remaining North American species of *Anatrytone* (Dyar) are, *A. arogos,* Bd. and Lec. (sometimes confused with *vitellius,* Fabr.) and *A. lagus,* W. H. Edw. *A. arogos,* also occurs locally.

Monoleuca semifascia, Walk. Dr. H. G. Dyar, in JOURNAL N. Y. ENT. SOC., XXII, 223, describes the larva of this species, and lists it as a New York insect, basing this conclusion on the Morris Plains, N. J. (Neumoegen) record,[1] and on the occurrence, at different times, of other southern species of this group, in New York State.

To the above evidence, we would like to add the following. On July 11, 1902, four specimens were taken at South Lakewood, N. J., by the writer. They were taken at night upon a screen door and were attracted by the lights of the dwelling. Two of these specimens are now in the Staten Island Museum and one in the American Museum Local Collection. We also have, in this museum, a Henry Edwards specimen, with a New York label.

For convenience we repeat the additional records in the 1909 New Jersey State List. Palisades (Joutel): Lakehurst, July 12 (Buchholz); Larva in New Jersey (Joutel).—FRANK E. WATSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 3, 1914.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held November 3, 1914, at 8:15 P. M., in the American Museum of Natural History, Pres. Dr. Raymond C. Osburn in the chair, with 14 members and one visitor, Mr. M. S. Crosby, of the Linnean Society, present.

Mr. Davis spoke of his visit, October 8, with Mr. Shoemaker, to Lakehurst, N. J., and of the enthusiasm of the latter on this first visit to that locality. Notwithstanding the dry weather, the collecting was good; eight species of tiger beetles were caught, *tranquebarica, rugifrons, modesta* and *punctulata* in numbers, and one each of *generosa, consentanea, repanda* and *12-guttata. Sandalus niger,* differing by its conical thorax from *S. petrophya,* reported previously by Mr. Schaeffer, was taken, and constitutes, in conjunction with the specimens heretofore reported from the Palisades, an addition

[1] See Smith's Insects of New Jersey, 1899.